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R E P O R T OF SERVICE OF SEAFISHERIES RESSORT VII from 15 NOVEMBER 1950 till 31 DECEMBER 1951.

I. Introduction. Concerning the Service of Seafisheries Ressort VII including the regions of East Sumatra, Riou and Djambi having been only established on the 15th of November 1950 and account of a great shortage of technical experts in other regions which caused the fact that the office for Subressort Djambi was not established, it is stated that a report for all regions could not be made up. A detailed report for the region of East Sumatra and Riou can be made up.

Before the establishment of Ressort VII on East Sumatra there was no any Service of Seafiheries as it were as yet. Problems concerning Seafisheries have been solved incidentally by the Service of Expanding Industries at Medan. The greater part of all arrangements done at that time consisted only of the distribution of fishing materials like thread, fishing hooks etc. on prices fixed by the Government. On the 14th of October 1950 assignment was done between Mr. H.A. Verduyn, Head of the Service Of Expanding Industries and Mr. Amirrudin Nasution, official of Service of Seafisheries, and on 15 November 1950 the Service of Seafisheries Ressort VII has been only established on account of many difficulties in getting office-rooms.

At that time in the regency of Bengkalis an office for Fisheries existed and all activities of that office were arranged by the Regent of Bengkalis.

In the Riou islands and in the region of Djambi there is still no any office for Seafisheries.

VI) which in the beginning fell under Ressort VII determined by a statement of the Minister of Agriculture dated 29 November 1951 No. 3298/UP/SK, are carried over to the competence of Mr. Mappatadja Jasin who has been appointed as being the Head, from 1 April 1951.

The region of Atjeh, by means of a statement of the Minister of Agriculture dated 15 September 1951 No.2569/UP/SK will fall under Ressort VII from 1 September 1951.

II. Sub-ressorts and tours of inspection :

Ressort VII is divided in 5 Sub-ressorts which are:

1. Sub-ressort of East Sumatra North Part which includes the the regencies of Langkat and Deli and Serdang, headed by Mr. Rusman and resided at Pangkalan Brandan.
2. Sub-ressort of East Sumatra South Part which includes the regencies of Asahan and Labuhan Batu, headed by Mr. Burhanuddin Siregar and resided at Tandjung Balai.
3. Sub-ressort of the regency of Bengkalis headed by Mr. R.A. Pandelaki and resided at Bengkalis.
4. Sub-ressort Tandjung Pinang which includes the regencies of the Riou islands and Indragiri, headed by Mr. R.Soedarjono and resided at Tandjung Pinang.
5. Sub-ressort Djambi, here an office is still not yet established because there is no head as yet and will be resided at Djambi.

Sub-ressort East Sumatra North Part has to be resided at Belawan, but on account of the difficulties in getting an office for the time being it is resided at Pangkalan Brandan. At present it is tried much to get office-rooms at Belawan.

Before Sub-ressort Bengkalis is resided on the above mentioned place there was an office for Fisheries in the regency of Bengkalis which had been headed directly by the Regent of Bengkalis.

On 19 March 1951 a meeting has been held with the Regent of Bengkalis whereby an assignment concerning the office for Fisheries in the regency of Bengkalis was done between the Regent of Bengkalis and the head of Ressort VII. After this assignment the office for Fisheries in the regency of Bengkalis became a sub-ressort.

The tours of inspection being held are as follows:

a. in December 1950 to Djakarta.

b. in January 1951 to Tandjung Balai, Bagan Asahan, Tandjung Pura, and Pangkalan Brandan.

c. in February 1951 to Pangkalan Dodek, Bandar Chalipah and Bantai Tjermin.

d. in March 1951 to Bengkalis, Labuhan Deli and Belawan.

e. in April 1951 to Tandjung Pinag and Djakarta.

f. in May 1951 staying in Djakarta and then going to Pangkalan Brandan , Tandjung Pura and Belawan.

g. in June 1951 to Tandjung Balai and Batu Bara.

h. in July 1951 to Sialangbuah, Tandjung Beringing, and Djakarta.

i. in August 1951 staying in Djakarta and then going to Pangkalan Dodek and Bandar Chalipah.

j. in September 1951 to Djakarta and as a representative to Singapore and then to Belawan and Labuhan Deli.

k. in October 1951 staying in Djakarta and then to Atjeh.

l. in November 1951 staying in Atjeh and then to Tandjung Tiram, Tandjung Balai and Labuhan Deli.

m. in December 1951 to Singapore, Tandjung Balai and Tandjung Tiram.

III. Officials and accomodation.

After the assignment from Mr. H.A.Verduyn, Head of the Service of Expanding of Industries, on 14 October 1950, the formation of officials at that time was as follows :

1. Mr. Amirrudin Nasution as Head.
2. Mr. Tk. Nasmit as administrator.
3. Mr. Rusli Adil as administrator.

while the furniture of the office consisted only of 2 writing tables and 2 chairs.

Addition/ dismissing of officials :

Addition of officials : A. for the administration;

1. Oesman as messenger from 14 November 1950 and appointed at Medan. On 1 September 1951 he was promoted clark.
2. Nur AisjahSiagian as clark -ditto- 24 November 1950 -ditto-
3. Karim as driver -ditto- 18 December 1950 - ditto-
4. Tk.Mahridar as clark -assistant -ditto- 1 January 1951 -ditto-
5. Kaharuddin as excise-man -dibto- 1 February 1951 -ditto-
6. Hasan Maksun as messenger -ditto- 16 February 1951 -ditto- Tandjung Balai.
7. Abdulrachman as messenger -ditto- 3 March 1951 -ditto- Pangkalan Brandan.
8. Dt.M.Jahja as clark -ditto- 7 March 1951 -ditto- Tandj. Balai.
9. Lasman Lasmoprijitno as clark -ditto- 14 March 1951 -ditto- Pangkalan Brandan.
10. Azhari as clark -ditto- 15 March 1951 -ditto- Tandjung Tiram.
11. Abdul Murad as clark -ditto- 15 April 1951 -ditto- Pangkalan Dodek.
12. Nuraidah as assistant typewriter -ditto- 1 September 1951 -ditto- Medan.
13. Karno as messenger -ditto- 1 September 1951 -ditto-
14. Asnawi Rades as clark -ditto- 17 October 1951 -ditto- Tandjung Balai.

15 March -ditto- 29 July 1951 -ditto- Tandjung Pinang

At the time of assignment of the office for Fisheries Bengkalis on 19 March 1951 were admitted :

1. Mochtar as clark appointed at Bengkalis.
2. Nukman as chief mantri -ditto-
3. Tk. Idrus as assistant clark -ditto-
4. Maidin Sulung as clark -ditto- Bagan Siapi Api
5. Tjomel as clark -ditto- Bengkalis.
6. Agussalim as clark appointed at Tandjung Medang.
7. Abubakar as clark appointed at Tandjung Kedabu.
8. Mochtar Karim as clark -ditto- Bengkalis.
9. Mochtar Singkit as clark -ditto-.

B. Technical experts:

1. R.Soedarjono as chief-superintendent from 9 January 1951 and appointed at Tandjung Pinang.
2. R.A.Pandelaki as informator -ditto- 1 February 1951 -ditto- Bengkalis.
3. Burhanudding Siregar as superintendent -ditto- 1 February 1951 ditto- Tandjung Balai.
4. Rusman A.M. as superintendent -ditto- 1 February 1951 -ditto- Pangkalan Berandan.
5. Abdurrachman Nasution as superintendent -ditto- 1 June 1951- ditto- Langsa and then sent to Djakarta to attend a training course.
6. A.D.Chairuddin Nasution as superintendent -ditto- 1 June 1951- ditto- Sigli -ditto.
7. Abdul Munthalip as candidate-clark who is set on work as superintendent -ditto- 1 September 1951 -ditto- Bagan Siapa Api.
8. Kilian Simandjuntak as superintendent -ditto- 1 October 1951 - ditto- and then sent to Djakarta to attend a training course.

9. Aliudin Antawidjaja as superintendent -ditto- 1 Decembe r 1951-
ditto- Tembilahan.

Diamissing of officials : A. from the administration :

1. Tk. Nasmit from 1 March 1951.
2. Kaharuddin from 1 May 1951.
3. Tk. Mahridar from 1 September 1951.

B. technical experts :

none.

The plan for the appointment of technical experts is suggested. (see enclosure A).

All officials of Ressort VII sikkar of the admnistration as well as of the technical division up to now have given all their full capacity and without any attention to the time due in order to carry out their tasks.

Expression of thanks is placed here for them.

Accomodation (housing).:

On account of the difficulties to get accomodation (houses) for the officials (inclusive their families) sent for from Djakarta they have been obliged to stay in hotels/bungalows which is very expensive.

The officials in question are :

1. Amirrudin Nasution at Medan.
2. R. Soedarjono at Tandjung Pinang.
3. Burhanuddin Siregar at Tandjung Balai.
4. Rusman A.M. at Pangkalan Berandan.
5. Abdul Munthalip at Bagan Siapi Api.
6. Aliudin Antawidjaja at Tembilahan.

Among them there are officials living for more than 1½ year in hotels and till now lacking in own houses.

IV. Finances.

Concerning the finances there are many difficulties, among these

e.g. the payment in advance to officials which are ordered set on work, but still they do not receive their appointment, and further the payment in advance, and hotel expenses paid for officials which were sent from Djakarta without a certificate to cease their salary.(C.C.B.) Furthermore, payments in advance are the expenses for tours of inspection which are not yet repaid by the Service of Government Travels. Advance payments for the necessaries of the officials are done to an average amount of Rp. 10,000.- per month (ten thousands rupiah). A great part of these difficulties has been surmounted with full assistance rendered by the Administrator of the "Foundation of Seafisheries" in Djakarta (Mr. Soeparso Malangjudo), arranged through the Head-office of the Service of Seafisheries in Djakarta which knows quite well the difficulties when there is no money in stock. A far greater difficulty forms the finance inthe regency of Tandjung Pinang which is a "dollar" region. In this sub-ressort only Singapore-dollar is used, thus causing great difficulties concerning the payments of salaries to officials which have not yet received a C.O.B. and still without an appointment.

However, this problem has also been solved through the assistance from the Head office of the Service of Seafisheries.

In order to prevent for repeating the occurrences mentioned above it is strongly suggested that whenever moving officials from the Head pffice, these officials have to receive first their appointment and certificate . (C.O.B.).

V. Fishing Areas.

These are :

A. East Sumatra :

1. the region of Batu Bara
2. " Bagan Asahan
3. " Labuhan Bilik.
4. " Leidong and Simandulang.
5. Tandjung Beringin.
6. " Pantai Tjermin.
7. " Sialang-Buah
8. " Tandjungpura.
9. " Pangkalan Berandan.

1. the region of Bagan Siapi Api.
2. " Bengkalis.
3. " Tandjung Medang.
4. " Kariaun.
5. " L i n g g a.
6. " Pulau Tjudju.

Most important is the region of Bagan Siapi Api, then follows Bagan Asahan and then Tandjung Tiram.

Bagan Siapi Api :

Population :

Total about 30,000. people, consisting of 6000 Indonesians and 24,000 Chinese.

Livelyhood of the Indonesians :

1. agricultural labourer ("tani")
2. labourer (for hard work)
3. fisherman (most as labourer)
4. merchant.

Livelyhood of the Chinese :

1. fisherman (owner)
2. merchant.
3. labourer (for hard work)

Fishing area :

1. Before the mouth of the river Rokan between Pulau Halang Besar and Bagan Siapi Api-coast, a part of which has become an island (Pulau Barkey). The sea bottom is full of mud.

Kinds of fish which are found :

1.Senangin fish.
2.Kadangan.
3.Lomek fish.
4.Ilat-ilat.

2. The eastern part, this is Pulau Halang Besar and is the largest area. The seabottom consists of mud from "liat"sand. When flood, the water is very clear and when ebb tide it is dirty.

Kinds of fish which are found :

a. S e l a n g a t fish.
b. Silis fish.
c. Bulu ajam fish.

Near the coast are found : a. terubuk fish.
b. sembilang fish.

3. Pantai Penipahan on the western part is the smallest area. The bottom is sand and the water is clean.

Kinds of fish which are found :

a. bawal putih fish.
b. lajur fish.
c. teri fish.
d. Tjinta Madu fish.

From The region of Bengkalis the terubuk fish and the terubuk eggs are well-known.

Flood and ebb :
Flood and ebbtide twice a day and 3 to 4 meter high, when strong flood 5 to 6 meter high.

H a r b o u r :

The harbour of Bagan Siapi Api renders to the ships which enter into it, a daily increasing number of difficulties because the mud accumulates and it will not take a long time before it will "close" the harbour. The Government has already plans to remove the harbour of Bagan Siapi Api to another place.

The bottom of the sea from the coast to 3 to 4 miles seaward consists of sand mixed with mud (clay) and the depth is 15 to 20 meter. Further seaward the bottom consists of only sand and the sea is 30 to 40 meter deep.

VI. Fishing utensils, vessels and the methods of fishing :

In East Sumatra the following fishing utensils are found :

1. "Banting Atjeh" which is built and used almost like the "majang " of Java.
2. " P u k a t" (according to the size it is called : big "pukat"; "pukat udang"; "djaring" and "kiso")
3. T a n g k u l.
4. A m b a i.
5. B e l a d (dip-net)

6. K a w a i.
7. D j a l a.
8. P a n t j i n g.
9. L a n g g a i.)
10. M a m p o k.) Of no importance because of the few fishing
11. E m p a n g.)
12. S e d o k.)

In the region of Bengkalis are found :

1. D j e r m a l.
2. A m b a i.
3. Pengerih.
4. K e l o n g.
5. Bangpo.
6. B u b u.
7. Tjitji.

A short description of the most important fishing utensils will follow hereunder:

1. " BANTING ATJEH".

The form and the way of using it, is almost like the "majang" of Java. The difference is only the Banting Atjeh having 2 sacs while the majang has only one. The sacs and a part of the wing are made of cotton thread which is twisted. On the upside and the lower side of the wing are found 2 fibrous threads as the edge (of the wing); on the upper side on a distance of 15 cm. pieces of wood (stem) are fastened. These pieces are 6 X 8 X 20 cm. And on the lower side at a distance of every "depa" pieces of black lead are enlaced to make the net sinking. A part of the wing is made of thread, another part is made of plant fibre. The length of this part made of plant fibre is measured according to the number of wooden pieces ("pelampung") which are fastened on the upper side of that part at a distance of every 10 meter. The total number of the wooden pieces ("pelampung") is max. 30.

On the lower side of the part made of plant fibre a ~~xxxx~~ number of stones are fastened, the stones being as big as a fist, and wrapped up by rottan. ~~The number of these stones~~

The relation between the number of stones and wooden pieces is 1 : 2. A lengthening-piece of the fibre is made of rottan. Then, a "undjam" is used which looks like a "rumpon" on Java.

Consisting of :

a. Three pieces of bamboo with equal length and bound together like a "pelampung" , a mark is given to it by the owner.

b. Twisted fibres consisting of three threads of a length of about 30 "depas" , at a distance of every depa a nerve of a pinang leaf is fastened.

c. a wooden anchor which is made heavier by baked stones.

The way of using :

The fishing with this "pukat" is only done in the morning and because the fishing place where fishing will be done by means of "undjam" as well as "pasang" (= placing) is not far away from the base, the fishers come out from the river-mouth at dawn and go back to their base at noon.

The way of fishing is much like the way of "majang" on Java. When coming nearly at the "undjam", the "mugeh" vessel which usually goes together is continually approaching the "undjam" and when there are fishes swimming near the "undjam" then several nerves of the pinang leaf are slacked off into the seawater. These leaves are found after a short time floating together with the old ones, being driven away several hundreds meters from the "undjam". The "pukat" then is let down into the water on the left side of the vessel, beginning with the right side of the fibrous part by means of a large bamboo float. The vessel is now to be pulled round the leaves which are dragged to the left side. Much care has to be taken that the vessel runs around the leaves till it arrives at the starting point, while during this time the whole "pukat"

has to be let down into the water. In this way it will not take a long time, after having drawn up the farthest wooden piece on the "pukat" into the vessel, to draw up the whole "pukat" quickly into the vessel, however, this has to be carried out orderly.

It is desirable that drawing up the "pukat" into the vessel regular little jerks are given to the pukat so that in that way the meshes of the fibrous net go ppened and closed by turns. This means that the fishes will be prevented from escaping through this part of the pukat. During all this time the pinang leaves are also put into the "mugeh" boat one by one , so that at the time that the "pukat" is drawn up into the vessel, all the pinang leaves are also put into. The whole "pukat" is now drawn up into the vessel and the fishes which are caught are in the "kuntjung". (sac). The opening of this sac at the back which was closed before by means of a fibrous thread, is now opened to move the fish to the "mugeh" boat, then the "pukat" is again prepared to be used for the next catch. One catch will take about half an hour time. When there is an amount of fish caught, sufficient to be sold, the "mugeh" boat returns to the coast with the fish or to the nearest fish-bastom. One of the men on the vessel has to take care of the pinang leaves for the catches to be done , therefor the man uses 3 pieces of bamboo of 3 joints for the floating "lampung". In this way of fishing all pinang leaves go into the net (pukat).

The kinds of fish which are caught are often :

"Selar, talangtapi, beledang (during its season), rambai, tjentjaru, etc. When fishing is done in the full sea, "tongkol" fish even can be caught. When the net is kept well, it can be used during 3 years, For repairs of the net 2 kg. thread is necessary per year.

The cost of making a "Banting Atjeh" net and the vessel is about Rp. 12,000.-. The production is about 50 to 100 kg. fish a day.

2. D j e r m a l (at Bagan Siapi Api). (djermal = fish-trap).

The place where a "djermal" is made is divided into 3 parts:

a. water with a depth of 7 meter during ebbtide.

b. water with a depth of 4 meter during ebbtide.

c. water with a depth of 1 meter during ebbtide.

Djermal in water with a depth of 7 meter:

There is an amount of wood needed for the piles of about 60 pieces ø 30 to 35 cm. and with a length of about 23 meter. Also is needed 2000 pieces of bakaufwood (Rhizophora conjugata) with a ø of about 11 cm. and a length of about 17 meter.

The wooden piles are put in the seabottom in the same way as a frame of a house, a little lopsided in the bottom. The wooden piles stand at a distance of 8½ X 35 meter from each other. This "djermal" needs a mat made of rottan. These rottan stalks are tacked together to a length of about 22 meter and a width of about 7 meter. At every ~~xxxx~~ corner of the mat a rottan ring is added and in the end of it(behind the mat)a sac is found which is made of fibrous thread (rami-thread) or of fine rottan.

D j a d j a r :

A "djadjar" is an instrument which is used to drive up the fish into the mat of the "djermal" and further into the sac. The "djadjar" is placed in front of the "djermal" to the left and right sides. The fishing with the "djermal" is done during ebbtide. The distance at which the "djadjar" are placed from each other is about 30 cm.

D j e r m a l in water with a depth of 4 meter :

This djermal looks like the above mentioned djermal,only it is smaller, with a breadth of about 8 meter and a length of about 30 meter. The ø of the pile is about 25 cm. with a length of about 18 meter, the total amount is about 50 pieces.

The amount of wood for the djadjar is 1500 pieces Ø of about 8 cm. and about 13 meter long. The"djadjar" is made of bakau wood or old of pinang stems. The mat of the "djermal" is 20 meter long and 7 meter bread.

D j e r m a l in water with a depth of 1 or 2 meter:

This "djermal" is about 8 meter broad and 20 meter long, the Ø of the pile is 22 cm. and about 16 meter long. There are 1500 pieces of wood for "djadjar" of Ø 7 cm. and 10 meter long. The mat of the "djadjar" is 7 meter broad and about 18 meter long. The "djadjar" is made of "api api" wood or "lengadai"wood.

The way to use the "djermal" :

When the flood is ceasing till the water is quiet or when the ebbtide is beginning all rolls of threads for the mat are loosened and the mat of the "djermal" is let down into the water.

At the bottom of the mat the "djermal" is pulled down by means of a stick(which is found at the pile) till the "djermal" comes to the seabottom. The end of the mat (sac) is tied to a small vessel which is waiting behind the "djermal" fastened to the pile set up for this purpose.

After about 1 hour or longer according to the practice ofthe "djermal"-fishers, the sac of the "djermal" is lifted up above the water surfaceand the fish is directly moved to the small vessel (sampan) and then into a basket. After that the fish (in the basket) is lifted up by means of thread ready for that purpose to above the "djermal". In this way the fishing is continually done till flood, and lasts about 6 hours. When flood comes the mat of the "djermal" is lifted up again. One "djermal" of medium size costs about 30,000 to 40,000 Str.dollar.

Calculation as follows :

[redacted]

a. 2 wooden piles in the front including making costs	$	500.--
b. 60 wooden piles for the "djermal" including making costs a $ 100.-	$	6000.--
c. 2000 "nibung" pieces for the "djadjar" 17 meter long, including making costs	$	20000.--
d. 1 mat for the "djermal" of rottan	$	1500.--
e. thread of fibrous material or Manilla rope	$	1000.--
f. Ironwire for tying the "djermal"woods	$	600.--
g. Planks, wooden pieces and "atap nipah" (nipah leaves) for the "djermal"	$	3000.--
total	$	32600.--

The production of one catch is sometimes about 1 ton fish, sometimes more. The "djermal" can be used several years. Every month about 60 "djadjar" woods and 1 or 2 piles have to be renewed. The "djermal" of East Sumatra is smaller than the "djermal" from Bagan Siapi Api, without sacs, and with only a mat. The price is about Rp. 10,000.-

The production is 50 kg. fish a day.

A fishing instrument which is called "kelong" is like the "djermal".

3. A m b a i (slice-basket).

The construction of the "ambai" is based upon the same principle as the "djermal", only the mat is made of rami-thread while of the "djermal" it is made of rottan.

The form of the net of the "ambai" is almost similar to that of a trumpet, in other words it becomes smaller to the end. This end is called "peranak" and here the fishes gather together. The net is made of rami thread with a ø like that of fishig thread No. 20/5 X 5. To make an "ambai" a last ("pustaka") is used according

bamboo of which the reel (needle) is a knitting-pin. The meshes of the first part of the "ambai" are 4 cm., the number of meshes of the periphery is about 900 and the length is about 48 cm. The second part has smaller meshes, namely about 3 cm. The number of the meshes along the periphery is 1100 and the length is about 6 meter.

At the third part of the "ambai" the meshes are still smaller, namely 2 cm. , the total number along the periphery is 200 meshes and the length is about 1 meter. This third part is also obtained already finished at Chinese shops, but the price is higher than when making it by oneself.

The fourth part ("peranak") needs a piece of "ambai"-stuff like a "bawang"(onion)sack, which is called "ambai-cloth". This ambai- stuff is manufactured very closely and can be obtained at Chinese shops, the stuff being imported from abroad (China). The shape of the "peranak" is round, with an edge made of several split rottan and at the end there is also made an opening which has to attract the fish.

The "peranak" is about 2 meter long, the diameter is about 30 cm. At the top a piece of bamboo is attached. The price of an "ambai": usually the "ambai" is sold as it is ready for use, 1 "ambai"with a length of 10 meter costs Rp. 1000.- which is not yet tanned.The fisherman has to tan it by himself which will cost Rp.200.-

One "ambai" needs 10 kg. rami-thread, when all materials are present the making of 1 "ambai" will last 45 days done by 1 person.

4. L u k a h. (fish-trap)

The construction of it the same as the "djermal".

This instrument consists of :

a. a place where the captured fish will gather.

The form is like a wooden case. Dimensions : 4 X 2 X 1,5 depa.

The frame is made of wood and the sides are made of bamboo, which are 2 cm. broad and 3/4 cm. thick. At the lower end an opening is found (mouth) through which the fish enter.

b. A part which is like a plot to lead the fish into the "case" (see a). Dimensions : 4 X 4 X 7 depas.

Made of split bamboo.

c. a "djadjar", made of wood with a diameter of 5 cm. and about 5 depas high. The "djadjar" is 50 to 100 meter long.

The " lukah" is placed along the coast where the water is about 5 depas deep. The price is about Rp. 15,000.- and every 6 months repairs have to be done and broken parts be renewed.

The production is averagely 100 kg. a day consisting of "duri" and "gulama" fish.

5 B a n g p o.

This is found in the region of Bagan Siapi Api and it is made of bamboo, rottan or rami thread. The construction is as follows:

Usually the legnth is about 500 meter consisting of 50 lengthening-pieces of a net of 1,5 meter long. The meshes of the net are a bout 3 cm. and the diameter of the rami thread is 3 mm. The upper and lower side of the net consist of an edge made of fibre with a diameter of 1 cm. The net is fastened to wooden piles which are put in the seabottom to a depth of 40 cm.

The wooden piles thrust ½ meter out from the net. The distance between 2 piles is about 1 depa. The diameter of the wooden pile is about 4 cm. In the centre of the net is found a space which is formed by split bamboo. In this plot the fish

gather and here they are caught. After the ebbtide lasts 1 hour the fishes which are captured are not able to escape. The fishes still swim around in the water that gradually lessens during the ebbtide, at last they come into the plot surrounded by the bamboo. The fisher in the "sampan" (vessel) waiting behind the "room" will catch the fish by means of a small net and move it into his sampan. When it is entirely dry the fishes which are left behind in the mud are immediately caught. The production is sometimes more than 100 kg. per day. The price of 1 complete "bangpo" is Rp. 2000.-

6. P u k a t. ("langgar" pukat=net)

The "pukat" has a net which belongs to the group of "lingkar" (twisting) nets. It consists of 1 net which is as long as the frame. The whole "pukat" is 180 meter long and 18 meter broad. The "langgar" pukat consists of 2 parts which are:

1. "pendjarang" (untranslated) (see fig.)

   The "pendjarang" is 2/3 of the whole length of the pukat (120 meter) long, the total amount of meshes from the upper to the lower side straight down is 500 and 1 mesh is 6 cm. broad. For this "pendjarang" "kintjir" thread 8 (20 S/2/4) is used.

2. "Sentung" (untranslated) (see fig)

   The "sentung" is 1/3 of the whole length of the pukat (60 meter) long, the total amount of meshes counted along the broadth is 1000 and here 1 mesh is 3 mm. broad. For the "sentung" also "kintjir" thread 10 (20 S/2/5) is used. The measurement is done when the net is pulled.

The edge of the upper side of the "langgar" net consists of 2 ropes made of fibre(which run parallel).with a ~~diameter~~ periphery of 6 cm. One of these 2 ropes is stinged into the opening of a

the upper side of the pukat. Usually the ~~second rope~~ when ~~it is~~ the second rope is knitted to the pukat, is called " medang" ~~of the net~~.

Between 2 "pelampungs" on the "pendjarang" are 5 meshes and on the "sentung" 9 meshes. The distance between 2 "pelampungs" on the "pendjarang" is 20 cm., the periphery of the "pelampung" is 30 cm. while the diameter is 8 cm. The "pelampung" is made of the root of the "pulai" tree which is found in the forests.The "pelampung" for the "sentung"is much bigger than for the "pendjarang". The distance between ~~the~~ 2 "pelampungs" on the "sentung" is the same as on the "pendjarang". The "pelampung" for the "sentung" has a periphery of 50 cm. and the diameter is 10 cm.

The lower edge of the pukat consists also of 2 ropes with a periphery of 6 cm. One of these repes is stinged into the opening of a piece of lead, the other one is fastened to the meshes of the "medang" net. The pieces of lead which are fastened to the lower side of thepukat make the pukat heavier so that the pukat sinks in the seawater. ~~XXpiXXXxxfxixxdxxxxxixxxfxxxixxxfxxxx~~.

This piece of lead looks like a piece of iron with a length of 10 cm. and a thickness of a thumb. Each piece weighs 2 "ons" (1 ons = 100 gr.). The distance between 2 pieces on the "pendjarang" is 30 cm. and on the "sentung" 20 cm. 2/3 part of the pukat, length beginning from the "sentung" is supplied with rings.
The rings are made of copper and theperiphery is 30 cm. The distance between 2 rings is 3 meter. Through the opening of the rings runs a rope which is as long as the pukat itself.

These rings make that the lower side of the pukat goes closed whenever the rope through the rings is pulled, so that the fishes gather in the "sentung".

On the free side of the "sentung" a along the breadth of the pukat run 2 ropes which are called "perimpin". This "perimpin" serves in this way that the power with which the pukat is drawn up does not influence the meshes of the "medang" net. The concerning influence is "transported" away to the upper and lower side of the pukat. At the top-end of the "pendjarang" (see fig) a fibrous rope is found and 60 meter long and the periphery is 6 cm. This rope will be pulled so that the "pendjarang" meets the "sentung" during the fishing. On the free side of the "sentuhg" a 2 meter long rope is found which is tied to the vessel.

The way of fishing :

When the vessel begins the fishing the pukat is laid down orderly so that there will be not any difficulty when the net is thrown away. The net is laid down in such a way that the "pendjarang" is put on the floor and then the "sentung" follows. The net is put on the right side of the vessel. After having done all necessary works, the vessel goes to the fishing pace.

The navigator looks at for marks caused by fishes and when he discovers marks of indicating the existence of fishes in troops he gives a order to be ready. Before the pukat is thrown away, the sea stream is examined.first. Then the pukat is thrown away inthe direction of the stream. When all examinations are done, the pukat beginning with the "sentung" is let down whereafter the "pendjarang" follows. During the time the pukat is let down the vessel turns to the right side and during the turning the whole pukat is let down so that the vessel comes to the "sentung". Then the rope at the top-end of the "sentuhg" is fastened to the vessel. Thus, in this way the fishes will gather within the rounded pukat. Quickly the navigator gives order to draw up

the "pendjarang" which is not supplied with rings and move into the vessel. When the "pendjarang" without the rings is moved into the vessel, the navigator ~~endures that~~ instruts ~~that~~ to pull quickly the rope through the rings on the "pendjarang" and "sentung" so that the lower end of the "sentung" meets the lower end of the "pendjarang" ~~with~~ the rings. In this way the whole lower side of the pukat is closed and the fishes are captured like ~~in~~ a trap. Then, the "pendjarang" (with rings) is lifted up into the vessel and only the "sentung" remains in the water. When the fishes are gathered in the "sentung" The "pendaga" (fishers) catch the fish by means of a small net and move it into the vessel. Usually the work beginning with throwing the net till the end will take 3/4 hour long. With this "langgar" net all kinds of fish can be caught except those which are smaller than the meshes of the ~~M~~ "medang" net.

The prise of 1 "langgar" net with the vessel :

Thread : 160 kg. a Rp. 30.-	Rp.	4800.--
Wages for knitting the thread:160 kg. a Rp.20.-	"	3200.--
Ropes (all kinds) 1000 meter a Rp. 0.50.	"	500.--
Lead : 140 kg. a Rp. 4.50	"	630.--
"Pelampungs" : 900 pieces a Rp. 0.50	"	450.--
Vessel	"	4000.--
Other costs	"	2500.--
Total	Rp	16,080.--

7. "Timbul" (floating) net.

The net is 7 or 9 "utas" long. One utas is 27,5 meter, so that the net is 7 or 9 X 27,5 meter long. The breadth is 11 meter, and the meshes are 8 cm. The thread which is used consists of 8 rami-thread with a diameter of 2 mm. imported from China (Swatow).

The number of "utas" has to be intentionally odd, because one "utas" is white coloured and tanned (dipped) with the white of a duck-egg mixed with "tongju" oil. This white "utas" is placed in the centre of the net which is tanned till black coloured by means of the inner bark of the "njirih" (a Mangrove). To the left and right side of the white "utas" there ~~are~~ is the same number of black "utas". To the upper side of the net 2 ropes are fastened made of fibre with a diameter of 1 cm. To the upper side of the ropes are fastened "pelampungs" made of light wood of 8 X 4 X 2 cm. The distance between these "pelampungs" is 62 cm. There ~~are~~ is no any rope at the lower side of the net.

The way of using ~~of~~ the "timbul" net :

With a vessel for 2 men, the fishers go the fishing place. First the direction of the stream is examined, one of the 2 men lets the net down into the water(The net has been put orderly in the vessel.), while the other paddles the vessel. The net is arranged with an angle of 45 degrees so that the angle of the net follows the direction of the stream. Thus, the vessel and the net are driven ~~x~~ away by the stream while the men are waiting for the fishes that cross the net. After about 30 minutes, when the net is "stirred" by the fishes and a part of the "palampung" sinks down into the water (which means that there are fishes entangled in the net), the fisherman draws up the net into the vessel. The fishes are taken out from the net and put in the vessel. This work is done by only 1 man. After that the net is put again in order for the next catch. In this way 10 catches can be done a day and the production is about 60 kg. consisting of "tenggiri" fish, "terubuk" fish and "parang".

Other fishing instruments can not be described because reports are not received from the different regions as yet.

VII. Distribution of the production.

With own fishing equipment the fishers do not work as labourers but they have their own share in the daily production, while there are fishers in the regency of Bengkalis which have monthly salary beside their share in the production.

The method of distribution of the production to the fishers in East Sumatra is based upon the variety of the fishing equipment.

The distribution based upon "pukat" (big net).

The production is divided into 4, regardless of the number of fishers. Thus it is not dependent on the number of fishers, one fouth is set apart for the "tauke" (= owner of the fishing equipment) and the $\frac{3}{4}$ portion is equally divided among the fishers and the "tjintju" (= on Djawa: captain of the sea). Beside this share for the "tjintju", the "tjintju" receives also a bonus from the "tauke", when the "tauke" receives Rp. 10.-, the "tjintju" gets Rp. 2.-; this makes 20% from the portion of the "tauke".

The distribution is only done after all daily expenses for eating are paid.

The distribution based upon "ambai",

(= fishing slice-basket which is fastened to the boat), etc.

The production is divided according to the number of the fishers. When there are 3 fishers the production is divided into 4, when 4 fishers then the production is divided into 5. The "tauke" gets 1 portion, while the rest is divided equally among the fishers. The "tjintju" gets also a bonus of 20% from the portion of the "tauke".

In general the method of distribution of the production in the regency of Bengkalis is as follows:

1 portion for the owner of the net
1 " " " " " " boat.

1 portion for the captain of the sea (if he goes seaward)
1 " " " the pendega.....

All costs as those for provisions, reparation of the net and boat, etc. are ensured totally by the captain (djuragan). Beside this there is also a distribution which is not so popular:

2 portions for the captain
1 portion " " (pendega)

All costs are for account of the whole group, except the costs of reparation of the net and boat are ensured by the captain.

The method of distribution of the production in the regency of the Riou islands in general is as follows:

1 portion for the owner of the equipment
2 portions " " pendega (shared equally).

All costs are for account of the whole group.

VIII. The fishing people.

Nearly all fishers are illiterate and thus they are easily be deluded. They are deceived in several ways, e.g. by wrong weighing of the fish, and in the trade of the production. One way in deceiving the fishers, done by foreign "taukes", is tempting the fishers by supplying them with the daily necessaries of life, which are not paid cash, but on credit. When later on there is a deduction their debts are calculated twice the true value. Furthermore the fishers are obliged to sell their fish to these "taukes" to prices which are before fixed and which are naturally far below the market prices (often to the half of the market prices). In this way the "taukes" get their profits 2 times, because in the first place they sell goods on cash or credit and in the second place they buy partly or the whole fish production from the fishers. While on wrong weighing the fish they also make a profit.

When the fishers - tired - come back from fishing, there are hot coffee, some [illegible] cigarettes [illegible] for them, which are served

by the "taukes".

It is understood that the fishers who are tired, are instantly going to drink the coffee and neglecting entirely their fish. In these circumstances the "taukes" take their chance to weigh the fish by themselves and reduce the weight. Often fish of 15 kg is said to weigh only 13 kg. The fisher himself is not likely to weigh the fish because he is tired or he is not able to examine because of his illeteracy.

So, in this way the "taukes" make their profits and tie the native fishers to them.

It is very difficult to reduce illeteracy among the fishing people, because the fishers have no opportunity at all to learn writing.

In general they sail out to the place of fishing at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and they come back next day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. This is their way of life and work and when they do not sail out seaward because there is a strong wind or it is no fishing season, they do reparation on the fishing tackle and/or their boat.

Because the life of the fishers in general is a hard one, they are not able to send their children to school; beside this the school is far away from their homes.

One big disease for the native fishers (and especially for the younger fishers) is the fact that they are fond of gambling and drinking strong drinks etc. which is useless, although they are Islam. Particularly the fishers at Bagan Siapi-api which nearly all are Chinese, are very likely to gamble and smoke opium.

Among the fishers on East Sumatra, there are several who practice in smuggling goods to/from Singapore. In this way these fishers earn much more than in the case of sailing out to fish.

The work is not hard and the profits are higher, unless they are captured!

The fish-traps at Bagan Siapi-api especially those which are situated in the mid of the lands, are places where smuggle goods arrive e.g. opium.

IX. Cooperation.

In general it can be said that the fishers nearly lost their trust in cooperation because they have already bad experiences with it during the latest times. They felt to be deceived by the cooperation, in which case truly it was not the fault of the cooperation, but the leaders of it caused all unfaithness. Many organizations/ cooperations were set up, and many of them disappeared again because there was no ability to maintain the organization or because the leaders used these organizations for their own sake. This happened very easily because at that time there were no Government departments to have the supervision on it.

At Medan there was established an organization which was called "Serikat Nelajan Merdeka" (= Fishers cooperation "Merdeka") of which at present only the name remained and this organization now follows a fixed political course.

It happened once that the above mentioned organization supported the appointment of a person as Bupati (Regent) in East Sumatra and who was installed by the Governor of North Sumatra.

The general opinion of the fishers is not of such a kind that they are not entirely unlikely to form organizations between them. Now they look for the exact proves, they are already fed up with "brilliant" promises which in reality were empty.

Ressort VII is very careful in propagandizing to establish organizations/cooperations only, when the ressort is really able

to supply with assistance to the members of a cooperation.

To establish a cooperation or organization is too much easy, but to maintain it is another case of difficulties and hardness. Especially at present, there are too many people (most people who are only "money makers" or adventurers) make a request to establish a cooperation of sea fishers, because they know well that the Government will supply with a credit to the establishment of it, e.g. the Foundation of Credit and Industrial Bank.

On advice of the Ressort VII there are established 3 cooperations, these are:

1. Cooperation of Indonesian Sea-fisheries "Batu Bara" at Tandjung Tiram (East Sumatra). Established on February 24, 1951.

   Director: Usman Js.

2. Cooperation of Sea-fisheries "Babalan" at Pangkalan Brandan. Established on April 18, 1951.

   Vice director: An Achmad.

3. Centre of Cooperation at Tandjong Medang (regency of Bengkalis). Reorganized in the month of March 1951.

   Director: Mutik.

In all this the resoort VII works closely with the Service of cooperation.
The cooperations stand in a developing phase yet.

The assistance which is to be given to the cooperations at present is:

1. twisted thread; price Rp. 30.- per kg.
2. ice which is to be delivered directly from the ice factory.
3. transport of fish (truck).

Also is established at Tarempa (regency of Riou Islands) "United Fisheries Sinato" and at Perigiradja "Cooperation Fisheries of Indragiri".

Much assistance has been received from the Governor of Central Sumatra and the Governor of North Sumatra to develop the sea-fisheries, e.g. the Governor of Central Sumatra has promised to offer a "pushing capital" to the Centre of Cooperation at Tandjong Medang and furthermore he has rendered a sum of Rp. 5000.- to send 5 fishers from Bengkalis to Djakarta to attend a training course in cooperation, seamanship and motorization. While the Regent of the Riou Islands will give his assistance from the foundation in his region to the cooperations of seafisheries.

Furthermore the Governor of North Sumatra by means of an agreement with the Department of Welfare of the Province of North Sumatra which has been established on 17th of October 1951 and of which the Governor is the Director, has placed a capital of Rp. 125,000.- available to the cooperation of Indonesian Seafisheries Batu Bara at Tandjoeng Tiram.

The sum above mentioned will fundamentally be used to buy fish from the members and this will be sold to foreign fish-traders. Members of the Department of Welfare of the Province of North Sumatra are partly heads of Services of Welfare in the province of North Sumatra. The establishment of Cooperations of Sea-fisheries in several places is planned and submitted to the Department of Welfare.

Fundamentally the purpose of the Cooperation is to buy fish from the members and to arrange the use of necessary units by the fishers, like salting places, trucks for transport, outboard motors to pull fishing boats or to transport fish, and further to take care of "modernization" of the fisheries by means of motors.

The plan is as follows.

(see next page)

Beside this it is also planned by the Inspection of Sumatra/ Kalimantan together with the United Cooperation of Indonesian Fisheries in Djakarta to establish a carrier-service by means of which one is able to transport fresh fish from the coast of East Sumatra to Singapore. This transport is up to now done by foreigners.

It is planned to buy 6 carriers in Singapore. For this purchase and the capital a credit is to be asked from the Government. The United of Cooperation of Indonesian Fisheries will arrange this while for the fisheries in Bengkalis there will be 2 carriers available; the Centre of Cooperation which is on Rupat Island (Tandjung Medang) will be also inserted in the plan mentioned. The Centre of Cooperation will sell the fish of the members to the United Cooperation of Indonesian Fisheries (G.K.P.I), the latter will then transport/sell the fish to Singapore.

For the fisheries of the regency of the Riau Islands also 2 carriers will be available.

This plan is as follows:

1. the sale will be concentrated and localized in Singapore.
2. For this in Singapore there will be opened a branch office of the G.K.P.I. which will be placed under supervision of the Consulate of the Republik of Indonesia in Singapore and the Head Office of the Department of Seafisheries in Djakarta. Further the branch-office will cooperate with the Service of Seafisheries of Ressort V (South Sumatra) and Ressort VII (East Sumatra) and the Fisheries Department in Singapore.
3. The tasks of the branch-office will be:
   a. to settle all import/sale of fresh fish in Singapore.
   b. to arrange all necessary units of the boats which are used according to the plan.

c. to arrange all supply for the fishers.

d. to submit a detailed report to the Government (Rep. of Ind.)

The necessary fish carriers are:

1. At the least there are 6 (six) fishcarriers of 20 ton needed, which will be purchased in Singapore.
2. The fishcarriers are planned to transport fish twice a month. Because 60% or 3/5 of the tonnage is taken by ice, each time a fishcarrier will transport only 40% of 20 ton = 8 ton fresh fish.
3. the maximum capacity of 6 fishcarriers will be thus per month:

   6 x 2 x 8 ton = 6 x 16 ton = 96 ton fresh fish.
4. In practice it is hoped that there is 75% (per month) of the capacity or 6 x 12 ton = 72 ton, this makes Str. $ 144,000.- (based upon the price of fresh fish averagely $ 2,- per kg in Singapore).

The needed capital:

1. The needed capital is used for:
   a. the purchase of 6 fishcarriers above mentioned.
   b. the costs for the establishment of the branch office of G.K.P.I in Singapore.
   c. the purchase of fresh fish during the first month, which will be transported by the fishcarriers from
      1. "Dollar regions" (East Sumatra)
      2. "Rupiah regions" (South ").
   d. the costs of upkeep (working expenses) of 6 fishcarriers during the first month.
2. The amount of the needed capital (except c sub 2) which has to be paid in Straits dollars, will be as follows:
   a. cost of 6 (six) fishcarriers

      à $ 35.000.- $ 210,000.-

b. cost of the branch office in Singapore		$ 15,000.-
c. capital needed for the purchase of fish from "dollar regions" for which 4 fishcarriers will be used during the first month: 4 x 12 ton à ± $ 1[illegible].- p.kg		$ 50,000.-
d. working expenses of 6 fishcarriers during the first month, detailed as follows:		
1. crew of 8 men per carrier		
a. salary (cost of living) average $ 400.= 6 x 8 x $ 400.-	$ 19,200.-	
b. provisions during the journey ("vaargelden") à $ 5.- perday = 6 x 8 x 30 x $ 5.-	$ 7,200.-	26,400.-
2. purchase of ice: 2 x 3/5 x 20 ton = 24 ton per carrier à $ 20.- per ton = 6 x 24 x $ 20.-		$ 3,000.-
3. grease, etc. per carrier $ 100.-		$ 6,000.-
4. Service, reparation, etc. per carrier $ 100.-		$ 6,000.-
5. for the branch office G.K.P.I in Singapore 5% of the sale: 5% x 6 x 12 ton à $ 2000.- per ton = 5% x $ 144,000.-		$ 7,200.-
6. Commision for the officials in Singapore 5% of the sale		$ 7,200.-
7. other expenses		$ 1,200.-
Total amount (in Straits $) that is needed		$ 332,000.-

3. Informations:

a. see sub c. ~~no. 2.~~ The capital is needed for the purchase of fish only from the "dollar region".

The capital needed for the purchase of fish from the "rupiah region" during 1 month (cargoes of 2 fishcarriers) is:

2 x 12 ton x Rp. 2,500.- Rp. 60,000.-
(about $ 15.000)
This capital will be supplied by G.K.P.I.

b. The capital mentionad under 2 sub a and b can be considered as inventory ($ 225,000.-) while other amounts mentioned above can be considered as working expenses during the first

month.

(about $ 50,000 + $ 57,000 + $ 15,000 = $ 122,000)

The nett production and revenue per month.

1. The revenue per month from the sale of 72 ton fresh fish à $ 2.- per kg = $ 144,000.-

2. Except the working expenses mentioned above of $ 122,000.- there are other expenses to be done as:

   a. discharge of the credit from the Government: 5% from $ 144,000.- = $ 7,200.-

   b. reserve (5%) $ 7,200.-

   $ 14,400.-

3. The total amount of expenses per month is: $ 122,000 + $ 14,400 = $ 136,400.-

4. Thus there is a rest of $ 144,000.- — $ 136,400.- = $ 7,600 which will be appropriated to buy fishing materials with the agreement of the Service of Seafisheries.

The credit from the Government.

1. This credit which will be asked for is the above mentioned amount of $ 332,000.-

2. Discharge per month will be 5% from the revenue, or $ 7,200.-

3. When the credit is delivered without interest, the debt will be discharged within about 46 month.

The profits of the business.

1. These profits are:

   a. offering good opportunities to the cooperations of Fisheries to expand its activities.

   b. strengthen the position of our fishers at the trade of fish in the Malay-region.

[redacted]

1. The plan for credit from the Government is already submitted to the General Secretary of the Ministery of Agriculture, who discussed the subject with the Panitija Penambah Hasil Bumi (= Committee of Increasing of Production) which is headed by the General Secretary of the Ministery of Agriculture.
2. The conclusion, that the Committee of Increasing of Production agreed on the plan and submitted a request to the Bank Industri Negara (Government Industrial Bank) to render a credit to the G.K.P.I.
3. After having discussed the matter with the Government Industrial Bank and the G. Ind. Bank having examined the position of the G.K.P.I, during the meeting held between B.I.N. (Government Ind. Bank)(Mr. Achmad, Hendrarto), the Service of Seafisheries (R. Pranjoto) and G.K.P.I. (Eddiwan) on the 29/IV - 1952 a decision has been made
   a. The Director of the B.I.N. agreed on the credit of ($ 332.000) Rp. 1,245,000.-
   b. This credit will be rendered to the G.K.P.I. under supervision of the Service of Seafisheries.
   c. Because the G.K.P.I. is not "incorporated" (none legal status) as yet, each member of the managing-board is responsible towards this credit, awaiting the admission by the Service of Cooperation.
   d. The B.I.N. has put forward the following terms:
      a. interest 7½%
      b. commission of credit ½ %
      c. Share in the nett profits of 10% during 5 years.

X. Credit:

Many Indonesian cooperations of seafisheries and organizations of [illegible] have requested for a credit to expand their coope-

rations or organization, but because the ressort VII has no competence to render a credit all requests have been rejected which caused much disorders.

These confusions happened by the fact that the people look at other Services as the Service of Industry, the Service of People organization etc. and comparing these with the Service of Seafisheries of ressort VII.

Those formerly mentioned services are able to render credits to a maximum amount of Rp. 50,000.- while credits of above that amount will be arranged by the Head Offices of the mentioned services in Djakarta.

All these credits have been rendered by the Foundation of Credit. Among the above mentioned requests there were several ones which indeed were to be agreed to and these ones were already submitted to the Bank Rakjat Indonesia (Indonesian People's Bank), however in this matter the Bank Rakjat Indonesia acted with "too much succinctness", which had not to be blamed, however, because the Bank Rakjat Indonesia must follow the Bank's prescribed regulations.

The Bank Rakjat is much too tied to the Bank-technics, in other words it offers credit only to organizations or business which are established and are running well. In this way the Bank Rakjat is not able to render credit to fishing organizations which are to be established or those which just have been established, while in fact they (the fishers) are in great need of money to realise the purpose of their organizations. It is already known that the fishers in their dessa's (villages) anywhere on Sumatra as well as on Java have none material (money) capital, just only labourness. The Service of Seafisheries-politics prescribe to a organized fisher's union, however capital has not to be forgotten.

When the fisher's organisation is not supplied with a credit by

the Government, the fishers never get rid out of foreign hands.

It is desirable that the Service of Seafisheries at rendering credit only to fishing organizations which bring real benefits to the members, the organizations not being a tool of money-makers, will not act with "too much succinctness".

Discussing the matter of credit with Mr. Sjafruddin Prawiranegara and Mr. Sumanang on the motor boat, sailing out to see seafisheries-objects. (Bagan Asahan).

XI. Regulation for the Seafisheries.

Several fixed regulations are necessary to order the position of seafisheries into good channels as

1. Regulations concerning home-affairs like:
   a. Registration of the fishing companies in order to be informed at any time with the member of fishers and also any modification of the number.
      By means of this registration the concerning department is able to prevent any smuggling activity by foreign hands between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra who act as being a fisher.
   b. Putting forward regulation based upon the expanding of National fishing companies and thus reducing the activity of foreign fishing companies by means of getting a licence first when setting up a fishing company. For this purpose foreigners have to pay the licence, while Indonesians not.
2. There are regulations concerning the perchase of fish by foreign traders in Singapore from the regency of Bengkalis, regency of Riau Islands and the regency of Indragiri and transportation of this fish to Singapore. Those foreigners who intend to buy fish from the regency of Indragiri must have a permit from the regent of Bengkalis although the regency of Indragiri from

where the fish is bought does not fall under the supervision of the Regent of Bengkalis. These regulations have been put in working according to the Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in Singapore.

This happened because the Regent of Bengkalis works with regulations concerning this matter, while the Regent of Indragiri does not.

XII. Thread, ice and salt.

The thread received from Djakarta is:

16 bales of cotton thread 20/5 trade mark Egypt	2954,5 kg nett
10 bales of net-thread 30/12 trade mark Egypt	1000.- " "
total	3954,5 kg nett

The cotton thread 20/5 is priced according to the invoice: Rp.13,30 per kg free in Djakarta. This thread after having been twisted is sold to the fishers via cooperation or Government officials to the price of Rp. 30.- per kg.

This value is fixed based upon:

Price invoice free in Djakarta	Rp.	13.30
Cost of freight Djakarta - Medan (packing and insurance)	"	1.50
Cost of transport from harbour to gudang (ware house), wages.	"	1.-
Cost of gudang rent, insurance	"	0.50
Cost of twisting, average	"	10.-
Loss 7%	"	0.93
Other costs to cover the loss of profits of threads	"	2.77
Total	Rp.	30.-

Fish taxes
Tandjungpura.

Owned by the Government thread available, the marketprice of

thread fell down from Rp. 50.- per kg at the beginning of the year 1951, gradually to Rp. 45.-, Rp. 40., till at the end of 1951 the marketprice nearly reached the price of Government price, Rp. 35.-

The net-thread is not much preferred by the fishers because the foreign twisting differs from that which is preferred by them.

It is a great pity that the cotton thread "20/S Egypt" which up to now has been sent directly from the Foundation of Seafisheries (price Rp. 13.30 per kg.) has been carried over to the G.K. P.I., thus making the price of Rp. 20.- per kg. free in Djakarta.

This is the cause that now the thread can not be sold to a price which is lower than the marketprice so that together with the thread an attractive factor to the fishers to be organized got lost.

Ice has been bought by the fishers from the dealer (ice depot) in the beginning on a price which was higher than the real value. Further, the fishers did not get ice because of the improper doings of the foreign "taukes".

Ice is manufactured at Padjak Ikan Tandjung Pura by the Department.

By the assistance of the Department, the fishers can buy ice directly from the ice factory on an official price. Salt was very few in the beginning of 1951 and all licences for salt to fishing companies have been suspended.

However, after several months the salt-stock has increased so that all necessaries have been supplied with.

XIII. The industry of fish.

A great part, averagely about 70% of the amount of fresh fish, is dried. On East Sumatra the drying of fish is carried out on fish salting places on the land, while in the regency of Bengkalis this is mostly done on fish-traps.

In the regency of Bengkalis the salting of the eggs of "Terubuk" is well known. A short report of this work follows here under:

First the body of the "terubuk" fish is opened and the eggs are taken out. All intestines and the fish blood is thrown away. Immediately the eggs are laid into a basket, so that all watery substances drip out of the eggs. This work is done very carefully, in order not to damage the eggs. To drip out the watery substances it lasts about 1 to 2 hours.

After that the salting of the eggs begins one by one. The salt has to be as fine as possible so that it easily can penetrate into the eggs. The relation between egg and salt is 8 : 1. The salted eggs are arranged properly in a milk-case, (wooden) of 50 x 30 x 30 cm3 and the eggs remain there for two days (2 x 24 hours) long. After these 2 days the eggs are taken out one by one and moved into an other milk case upside down. The eggs again remain there for 2 days. After this, the eggs are taken out of the case and washed with seawater or fresh water in order to clean them from the slime coming from the salt. After the cleaning the eggs look pale-coloured, then they are laid on a drying place made of splitted bamboo which is bound together with rottan. During the drying every 3 or 4 hours, the eggs are laid upside down, so that the eggs get dried equally. When the eggs are dried sufficiently, then the egg oil drips out and the eggs are light yellow coloured. The drying lasts about 2 days, then the eggs are moved and aired.

The officials of the B.N.I. at Medan have been on tour of inspection to the salting company "DANAI" (Bagan Asahan)

When the eggs are cooled off, they are stored up in cases which have to be dry.

On East Sumatra the salting of fish is in general carried out as follows:

There are fishes to be salted which are opened first (as "selangat" fish) or they are not opened.

("gembung" fish). The fish is put into wooden barrels which are made for this purpose.

The contents of one fishbasket is put into the barrel (about 45 kg). Then an amount of fine salt of about 16 kg is dredged down to the fish and stirred gently. After this, fish of one basket is put again in the barrel and again 16 kg salt is dredged down. In this way one goes on till the barrel is filled up. In 1 barrel a total weight of 8 fish baskets can be moved, this is about 360 kg.

Then the barrel is kept closed well during 24 hours. After this the barrel is dried during 1 day (when there is sunshine). The relation between the amount salt used and the amount of fish is 1 : 3 for big fishes (as "gembung", "selangat", etc.). For small fishes (as "teri", etc.) the relation is 1 : 4.

This fish (treated in the above mentioned way) is too much salty.

The fisher's boats moor in front of the salting places (Bagan Asahan)

This is a way of the makers of salted fish to make heavier the weight of the fish so that they get more profits of it. One basket of fresh "selangat" fish (about 45 kg) becomes, when salted and dried, about 30 kg "selangat" salted fish.

XIV: Experiments.

Several experiments have already been done:

1. By means of a trawl near Djamur island (Bagan Siapi api), led by Mr. Pandelaki. For this purpose there was a trawl net available, owned by united chinese fishing companies at Bagan Siapi api.

   Lacking any other motorboat, for pulling the trawl-net 2 motor boats must be used, of which, in fact, the motor, H.P, and the [illegible] for this purpose. These motorboats are [illegible]. Their motor had been [illegible]

(sea) water use, tonnage = 10 ton and have a power of 40 H.P. The length is 17 m, the breadth 4 m, draught is 1 m.

The crew of each motorboat consists of 1 captain (= also navigator), 2 engineers, 6 pendega , and 1 cook.

The net consists of 2 wings of equal length (18,5 m), one sac, long 17 m, which to the top it becomes smaller. The thread has been made of pine apple-fibres, thickness 3 mm, and dipped in tar. The meshes of the wing-net are 8 cm and near the sac 6 cm. The width of the wing near the sac is 115 meshes. On the upside of the net is attached an iron-wire of ø 1½ cm, on the lowerside an iron-wire of ø 2 cm. which is wrapped up with pineapple-thread, so that it forms a cable of ø 10 cm. (to make the net heavier in the water). On the iron wire upside are fastened glass balls ø 20 cm on a distance of 1½ "depa" to maintain a right position of the net in water. The top of each wing is connected to the rear side of the boat by a Manilla-rope of ø 7 cm.

The total length of rope and wing is about 80 m.

When the "sampan" (small vessel) is near the place where the experiment will be done and in relation to the inexperienced people (at that time) the net is cast down when the water is quiet and the stream is gentle. Then the boats stop, the depth of the water is measured. One of the boats (first boat) which have carried the net, is swung in such a position that the right side meets the stream. One rope (fastened to a wing) is passed to the second boat which is waiting for.

Carefully the top of the sac is let down into the sea water, with the glass balls which are fastened with a Manilla rope, long 10 meter (used as a mark).

Gradually the whole net is thrown down, the first boat putting the helm in such a direction that both boats go parallel.

At last both ropes are tied to the rear side of the boats. Thus the net is running between the two boats, these are ordered to move forward carefully and the attachment of the net is examined. When this is done and the net is running well, a flag-signal is given to the boat so that they move on as fast as possible to the fishing place.

Concerning the tractive power the net it is said that this is not yet sufficient. The net is moving on slowly in the water. It is estimated that the tractive power is not more than ½ mile per hour. After 2 hours trailing the time has come to draw up the net. Both the boats move towards each other, and the distance of 80 m becomes 10 m. The speed is reduced till the propeller stops. The wings and the sac which are heavy are lifted up into the boats by means of a hoisting crane. When the top of the sac with its contents swings above the deck, the rope which holds the ends of the sac together is untied and the contents is thrown down on the deck. The contents consists of some fish, mostly "buntal".

Immediately thereafter the sac-ends are tied again and the net is prepared ready for use.

For the next catch it is tried to move faster by the tractive power of the boat, but because the net is too heavy and also the [illegible] so, there is no result, furthermore the motor often does not work.

Our opinion, concerning this fishing experiment by a trawl net, is that there are good results to be reached, when there is a stronger traction boat available, at least with a capacity of 75 [illegible] at least a speed of 7 mile per hour (when pulling).

2. Fishing in the night by means of flash light.

This experiment is done in the waters of Langkat and is carried by Mr. Rusman Abdul Mutnalip.

In the beginning the following equipment is planned to be used:

a. a square net, 30 x 30 m, the edge is about 2 cm. In the centre of the net is attached a sac of 6 x 6 m., the meshes are ± 2 cm.

Gradually the meshes of the sac become larger, to 4 cm, 6 cm and 8 cm. On each of the 4 corners of the net a piece of lead and a rope of a plantfibre (thickness 3 cm) is found, the latter to be fastened to 4 boats which are on the corners of the net.

To the lower end of the sac there is also a piece of lead attached.

b. one motorboat, supplied with a battery of a capacity of 6 Volt, with a lamp (motorcarlamp) of 5-7 watt. The lamp is placed in a bottle of which the bottom is covered with sand so that the beams do not penetrate through the bottom, thus preventing the fish for seeing the net below the lamp.

c. one motorboat, used as transport ship and tractive power.

d. 4 (four) vessels which each can carry 4 persons. However, because of several difficulties the motorboats which first were to be used, are not obtained so that they are compelled to use sailing vessels.

This experiment (which has been carried out with the sailing vessels) failed, for during the experiment there was a strong wind and the waves beated.

However, by this experiment it is shown that ½ hour after the net was put in the water surface and 2 m below the surface several kinds of fish as "tamban",

"gembung" and "selar" were gathering around the lamp.

The conclusion has been made that with sufficient and good equipment as motorboats, etc, this way of fishing can be done with good results.

XV. Summary and proposals:

It is concluded that much has to be improved and developed concerning the Sea Fisheries of Ressort VII.

At present it is necessary that the number of technical experts must be increased as Informants and Superintendents, placed in several regions in order to carry out the plans or to gather facts and informations for new plans. Up to now in the ressort VII (with a large area) work only 8 technical experts(while at least 20 are needed), this is only 40% of the necessary number.

To help the fishers fishing materials have to be available on a lower price than the market price. It is desirable that thread is available on price which is 20% lower than the market price. This means a "binding" factor to the fishers to organize. For seafisheries cooperations which are newly established and only for the sake of their members, credits are to be available on moderate terms.

It is also advised that the Service of Seafisheries will be able to supply with motorboats and the fishing nets for the experiments with the trawl in the waters of Bagan Siapi-api.

And furhter, well "fitted" motorboats are needed for night-fishing (with battery lamps) in the waters of Langkat.

At last "majang" motor vessels are to be obtained of which the Government often has published in the papers, and to sent to Tandjung Tiram, Bagan Asahan and other places.

It is desirable that [illegible] and registration

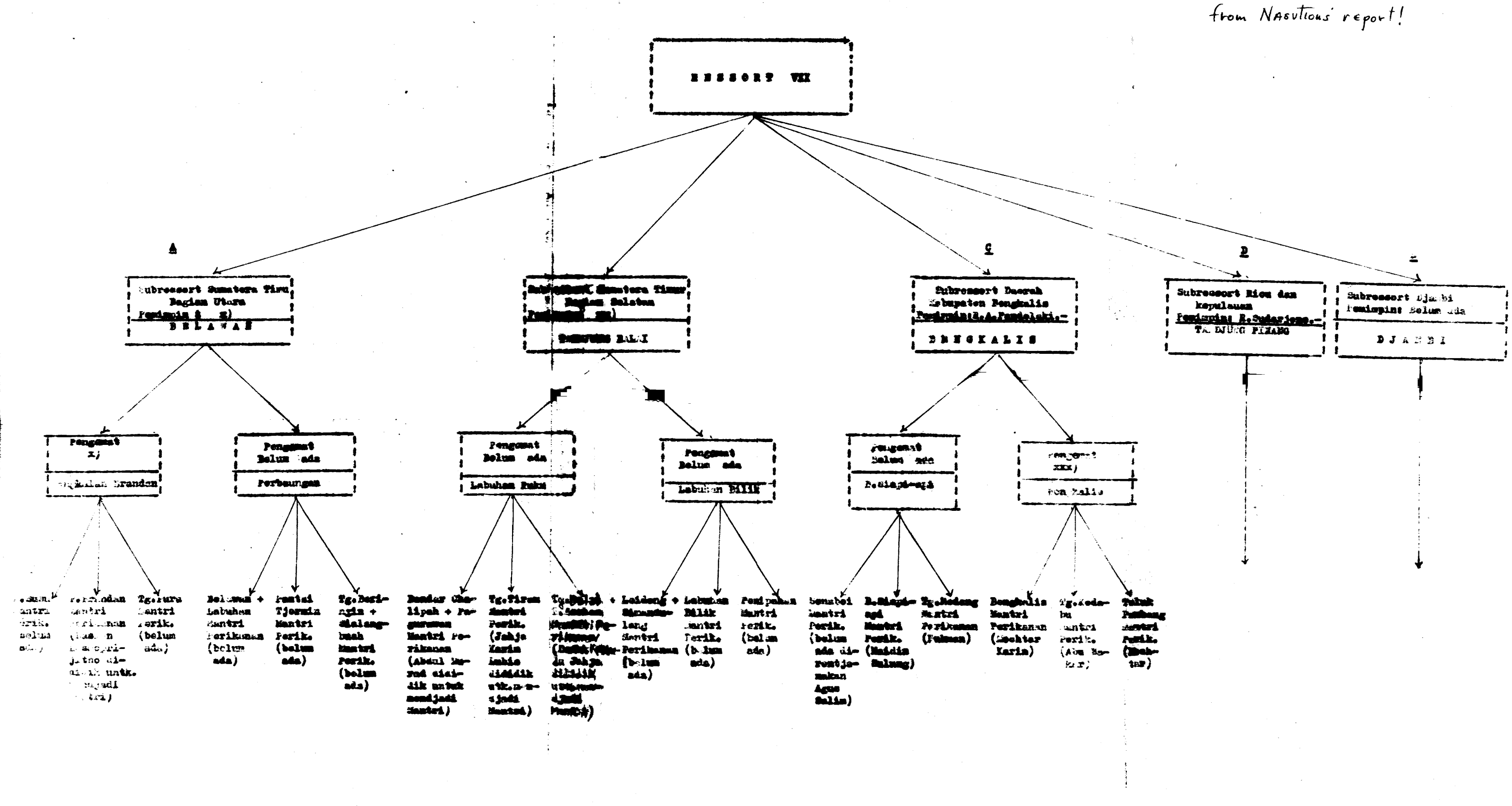
of fishing materials, the purchase of fish in the waters of East Sumatra by foreign fish-traders from the Malay Peninsula and the transportation of fish to Singapore, are made.

It is advised that the Service of Seafisheries has to arrange these regulations.

Medan, the 3rd of June, 1952.

Head of Service of Seafisheries of
Ressort VII, Medan.

Sumatra Fisheries
from Nasutions' report!



KETERANGAN:

x) Mr. Kusman jang sekarang berkedudukan di Pangkalan Brandan direntjanakan untuk ditempatkan di Belawan sebagai Pemimpin Subressort A.-

xx) Mr. Burhanudin Siregar jang sekarang berkedudukan di Tandjung Balai direntjanakan sebagai Pemimpin Subressort B.-

xxx) Direntjanakan T. Idrus.-